New-York Daily Times

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON.

The Central American Question and Recognition of the Walker Government.

INTERESTING MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 15.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress the following interesting and important Message on Central American affairs and the recognition of the Walker Government:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit copies of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Attorney-General, relative to a resolution of the Senate of the 24th of March last, requesting the President to communicate to that body "any information in his possession relative to the present condition of the Mosquito Coast, and the claim of the Mosquito Indians to the territory in the vicinity of the San Juan River, and to the relations of Great Britain to the Mosquito Indians, and to the Territory of the States of Nicaragua and Honduras."

Pursuant to that of any European State as was the interest of the United States in the security and freedom of projected lines of travel across the Isthmus by the way of Nicaragua and Honduras, still we do not yield in this respect to any question of territorial aggrandizement, or even of exclusive advantage, either of communication or of commerce. Opportunities and not been wanting to the United States to procure such advantages by peaceful means and with full and free consent of those who alone had any legitimate authority in the matter. We disregarded those opportunities from considerations alike of domestic and foreign policy. Just as even to the present day we have persevered in a system of justice and respect for the rights and interests of others, as well as our own, in regard to each and all of the States of Central America.

It was with surprise and regret, therefore, that the United States learned a few days after the conclusion of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, by which the United States became, with the consent of the Mexican Republic, the rightful owners of California, and thus invested with augmented special interest in the political condition of Central America, that a military expedition under the authority of the British Government had landed at San Juan del Norte, in the State of Nicaragua, and taken forcible possession of that port, the necessary terminus of any canal or railway across the Isthmus within the Territory of Nicaragua. It did not diminish the unwelcomeness to us of this act on the part of Great Britain, to find that she assumed to justify it on the ground of an alleged protectorship of a small and obscure band of uncivilized Indians, whose proper name even had become lost to history—who did not constitute a State capable of Territorial sovereignty, either in fact or in right, and all political interest in whom and in the Territory they occupied Great Britain had previously renounced, by successive treaties with Spain, when Spain was sovereign of the country, and subsequently with independent Spanish America.

Nevertheless, and injuriously affected as the United States conceived themselves to have been by this act of the British Government and by its general character at the same time of hostile and of sentimental protest to the institutions of the States of this Union, we remembered the many and powerful ties and mutual interests by which Great Britain and the United States are associated, and we proceeded, in earnest good faith, and with a sincere desire to do whatever might strengthen the bonds of peace between us, to negotiate with Great Britain a Convention, to assure the perfect neutrality of all Interoceanic communications across the Isthmus, and as the indispensable condition of such neutrality, the absolute independence of the States of Central America and their complete sovereignty within the limits of their own territory, as well against Great Britain as against the United States. We supposed we had accomplished that object by the Convention of April 19, 1850, which would never have been signed nor ratified, on the part of the United States, but for the conviction that in virtue of its provisions neither Great Britain nor the United States was thereafter to exercise any territorial sovereignty, in fact or in name, in any part of Central America, however or wherever acquired, either before or afterwards. The essential object of the Convention, the neutralization of the Isthmus, would of course become a nullity, if either Great Britain or the United States were to continue to hold exclusively the Islands or any band of the Isthmus, and more especially if, under any claim of the sovereignty of Indians, either Government were to remain forever sovereign in fact of the Atlantic shores of the three States of Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras.

I have already communicated to the two Houses of Congress full information of the protracted and hitherto fruitless efforts which the United States have made to arrange this international question with Great Britain. It is referred to on the present occasion only because of its intimate connection with the special object now to be brought to the attention of Congress.

The unsettled political condition of some of the Spanish American Republics has never ceased to be regarded by this Government with solicitude and regret on their own account, while it has been the source of continual embarrassment in our public and private relations with them. In the midst of the wildest revolutions, and the wars by which they are constantly agitated, their public authorities are unable to afford due protection to foreigners and to foreign interests within their territory, or even to defend their own soil against individual aggression, design or devastation; the burden of the inconveniences and losses of which, therefore, devolves to no small degree upon the free States bordering upon them, whose relations or geographical vicinity of commercial intercourse tend in more emphatically the attention of the United States with respect to the republics of Mexico and of Central America. Notwithstanding, however, the relative remoteness of the European States from America, facts of the same order have not failed to appear conspicuously in their intercourse with Spanish American Republics. Great Britain has repeatedly been constrained to resort to measures of force for the protection of British interests and rights. Quite recently, France found it necessary to attack the Castle of San Juan de Ulu, and even to debark troops at Vera Cruz, in order to obtain redress of wrongs done to Frenchmen in Mexico.

What is unsatisfactory in this respect, as the condition and policy of the United States, in their wish, it would be easy for us to assert and support, new territories from America, as it is for European States to do this in Asia or Africa; and while, if done by us, it might be justified as well on the alleged conduct of the Spanish States, would scarcely deserve from us the censure which we hurry to pronounce upon the aberrations or right not less than of policy; and, that is, while the sovereignties and self-reliance spirit of our people encourage them to hardy enterprise, and they constantly yield to the impulse of seeking and taking part in the troubles of countries near at hand where they know how powerful their influence, moral and material, must be. The American Government has, nevertheless, and constantly resisted all attempts to fit out hostile expeditions in the United States to make aggression against friendly Spanish American Republics.

While the present incumbent of the Executive Office has been in discharge of its duties, he has never failed to exert all the authority in him vested to repress such enterprises, because they are in violation of the law of the land which the Constitution requires him to execute faithfully, because they are contrary to the policy of this Government, and because he considers that it would be a departure from good faith towards those American Republics in amity with us, which are entitled to, and will never cease to enjoy in their calamities the cordial sympathies, and in their prosperity the efficient good will, of the Government and people of the United States.

To say that our laws in this respect are sometimes violated or successfully evaded, is only to say what is true of all laws in all countries, but more so in the United States than in any one-half other of the countries of Europe. Suffice it to repeat that the laws of the United States prohibit all foreign military enlistments or expeditions within our Territory, have been executed with impartial good faith, and so far as the nature of things permits, as well in repression of private persons as of the official agents of other Governments, both of Europe and America.

Among the Central American Republics to which modern events have imparted most prominence, is that of Nicaragua, by reason of its particular position as the Isthmus. Citizens of the United States have established in its territory a regular Interoceanic [illegible] second only in utility and value to that [illegible] established in the territory of New-[illegible] condition of Nicaragua, would, it is believed, have been much more prosperous than it has been but for the corruption of its only Atlantic port by a Foreign Power, and for the disturbing authority, set up and sustained by the same Power in a portion of its territory, by means of which the domestic sovereignty was impaired, its public lands were withheld from settlement, and it was deprived of all the maritime revenue which it would otherwise collect on imported merchandise at San Juan del Norte.

In these circumstances of the political debility of the Republic of Nicaragua, and when its inhabitants were exhausted by long-continued civil war between parties, neither of them strong enough to overcome other, or permanently maintain internal tranquility, one of the contending factions of the Republic invited the assistance and coöperation of a small body of citizens of the United States from the State of California, whose presence as it appears put an end at once to civil war, and restore apparent order throughout the Territory of Nicaragua, with a new administration, having at its head a distinguished individual, by birth a citizen of the Republic, D. Patricio Rivas as its provisional President.

It is the established policy of the United States to recognize all Governments without question of their source or their organization, or of the means by which the governing persons attain their power, provided there be a Government *de facto*, accepted by the people of the country, and with reserve only of time as the recognition of revolutionary Governments arising out of the subdivision of parent States with which we are in relations of amity. We do not go behind the facts of a foreign Government exercising actual power, to investigate its legitimacy. We do not inquire into the causes which may have led to a change of Government. To us it is indifferent whether a successful revolution has been aided by foreign intervention or not—whether insurrection has overthrown the existing Government and another has been established in its place according to prescribing forms, or in a manner adopted for the occasion by those whom we may find in the actual possession of power. All these matters we leave to the people and public authorities of the particular country to determine; and their determination, whether it be by positive action or by ascertained acquiescence, is to us a sufficient warranty of the legitimacy of the new Government.

During the six-to-seven years which have elapsed since the establishment of the existing Government of the United States, in all which time this Union has maintained undisturbed domestic tranquility, we have had occasion to recognize Governments *de facto*, founded either by domestic revolution or by military invasion from abroad, in many of the Governments of Europe. It is the more imperatively necessary to apply this rule to the Spanish American Republics, in consideration of the frequent and not seldom anomalous changes of organization or administration which they undergo, and the revolutionary nature of most of these changes, of which the recent series of revolutions in the Mexican Republic is an example, where five successive Revolutionary Governments have made their appearance in the course of a few months, and been recognized successively, each as the political power of that country, by the United States.

When, therefore, some time since, a new Minister from the Republic of Nicaragua presented himself, bearing the commission of President RIVAS, he must and would have been received as such, unless he was found, on inquiry, subject to personal exception, but for the absence of satisfactory information upon the question whether President RIVAS was in fact the head of an established Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, doubt as to which arose, not only from the circumstances of his avowed association with armed emigrants recently from the United States, but that the proposed Minister himself was of that class of persons, and not otherwise or previously a citizen of Nicaragua.

Another Minister from the Republic of Nicaragua has now presented himself, and has been received as such, satisfactory evidence appearing that he represents the Government *de facto*, and, so far as such exists, the Government *de jure* of that Republic. That reception, while in accordance with the established policy of the United States, was likewise called for by most imperative special exigencies which require that this Government shall enter at once into diplomatic relations with that of Nicaragua. In the first place a difference has occurred between the Government of President RIVAS and the Nicaragua Transit Company, which involves the necessity of inquiry into the rights of citizens of the United States, who allege that they have been aggrieved by the acts of the former and claim protection and redress at the hands of their Government. In the second place, the Interoceanic communication by the way of Nicaragua is effectually interrupted, and the persons and property of unoffending private citizens of the United States in that country require the attention of their Government. Neither of these objects can receive due consideration without resumption of diplomatic intercourse with the Government of Nicaragua.

Further than this, the documented show that while the interoceanic transit by the way of Nicaragua is cut off, disturbances at Panama have occurred to obstruct, temporarily at least, that by the way of New-Granada, involving the sacrifices of the lives and property of citizens of the United States. A special Commissioner has been dispatched to Panama to investigate the facts of this occurrence, with a view particularly to the redress of parties aggrieved. But measures of another class will be demanded for the future security of interoceanic communication by this as by the other routes of the Isthmus.

It would be difficult to suggest a single object of interest, external or internal, more important to the United States than the maintenance of the communication by land and sea between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Territories of the Union. It is a material element of the national integrity and sovereignty. I have adopted such precautionary measures—and have taken such action for the purpose of affording security to the several transit routes of Central America, and the persons and property of citizens of the United States connected with or using the same as are within my Constitutional power, and as existing circumstances have seemed to demand. Should these measures prove inadequate to the object, that fact will be communicated to Congress with such recommendations as the exigency of the case may indicate.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The Walker Government Recognized—Clayton an Orangutan, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14, 1856.

RECOGNITION OF NICARAGUA.

The problem is solved at last, the Walker Government has been recognized at last, and the President has triumphed over Mr. MARCY. Of course the Cabinet is a unit on the Nicaragua question now, although only a few days since Mr. MARCY congratulated himself that the recognition of WALKER was "a fillet off for the present." It turns out that the President could not afford to keep his promise to withhold the recognition until after further news should be received from WALKER. A little consideration might have shown that to us earlier. This is the explanation: There is no regular communication with Nicaragua at present, except via Aspinwall by the British steamer which leaves San Juan for that port on or about the 17th inst. Her news would be brought here by the California Mail steamer arriving about the 1st June; too late, you see; for does not the Cincinnati Convention meet on the 2d proximo? The only other mode of communication is by the Orizaba, which cannot be expected back until about the same time. Under these circumstances, the President doubtless felt justified in violating his engagement to wait;—but, anyhow, he couldn't help it. Besides, the recent interference with the Orizaba's passengers by the British frigate *Burrdise* at San Juan, and the anticipated repetition of that interference, presented rather an embarrassing case for the action of the Administration, as long as it joined the British Government in refusing to recognise the Walker Government as other than a band of lawless filibusters. Under all the circumstances, MARCY acquiesced, and CUSHING accepts the dispensation with calm resignation. There are not a few here who are filled with gloomy apprehensions that this step will, at no distant day, involve us in a war with Great Britain. I see no reason to share in this feeling. A war with England is one difficult to anticipate. At present, there is much more danger that the war cloud may approach from France.

CRAMPTON IN AN AWKWARD POSITION.

The exposé of Mr. CRAMPTON's falsehood, made in the Senate to-day by Mr. CLAYTON, and sustained by the evidence of Mr. CRITTENDEN, is admitted to place the British Minister in a very awkward position. True it involves no greater moral degradation than did the disclosure of the enlistment business, but the evidence in the present case is so irrefragable that it cannot be disputed even, and this fact will give greater weight than ever to the *circumstantial* evidences of Mr. CRAMPTON's duplicity which months ago satisfied unprejudiced thinking men that he was not a fit person to represent his Government at Washington. This last occurrence will go far to reconcile his Government and the British people to his dismissal when at last that is effected.

NO MORE BOOKS.

The Senate is becoming distrustful of its ability to be honest—or, at least, so its Committee on Printing has intimated by reporting a resolution declaring that it won't order any more books printed in future. That is to say, the Committee are anxious the Senate should "sign the pledge" not to do that which in its calmer and more thoughtful moments it is satisfied it ought not to do. S.

The Recognition of the New Nicaraguan Government—Protest of Senor Marcoleta.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 15.

Yesterday afternoon Secretary MARCY sent for M. MARCOLETA, Ex-Minister from Nicaragua, as an act of courtesy, and informed him of the determination of the Administration to receive Padre VIJIL as Minister from Nicaragua. Mr. MARCOLETA complained of it as violative of the law of God, and the law of nations. He entered his solemn protest against the proceeding, and informed Mr. MARCY that he should prepare an exposé of all the facts, to be communicated by him to the members of the Diplomatic Corps resident near this Government.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 15.

LAND FOR RAILROADS.

The Senate passed the House bill granting lands in alternate sections to Florida and Alabama, to aid in the construction of railroads

THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

Mr. MALLORY spoke on the subject of the Naval Retiring Board, replying to all the arguments urged against the Board, but taking no notice of the personalities which have been intermingled in the discussion.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A Message was received from the President, including reports from the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Navy, and the Attorney-General, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, in March last, also a resolution of the House adopted May 8, both having reference to routes of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the Republics of New-Granada and Nicaragua, and to the condition of our affairs with Central America.

[The Message will be found in full above, telegraphed to us by our Special Correspondent.]

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE.

The documents accompanying the report are very voluminous. Those from the Attorney-General comprise instructions to prevent the fitting out of expeditions, military or naval, for invading the territory of any foreign Powers.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy embraces various orders to the Commanders of the *Susquehanna*, *Potomac*, *Fulton* and *St. Mary's*. To Commodore PAULDING the Secretary incloses a copy of the statement of Capt. TURNERNAUGH, of the *Orizaba*, saying that it presents a case which makes it manifest that our flag be shown at San Juan de Nicaragua. In consideration of these circumstances, he is directed to proceed there with the frigate *Potomac*, and in distributing the vessels of the Home Squadron, the Secretary gave particular instructions to each Commander to touch at Panama, Aspinwall and San Juan, as often as consistent with a due regard to the interests of our country in those parts—the sloop *St. Mary's* to remain at Panama as long as she is needed.

The documents contain full particulars of the outrages at Panama.

Senor MOLINA, the Costa Rican Minister, in a letter to Mr. MARCY, April 8, 1856, speaks of Filibustering powers as always hostile to that Republic, and stating, in candor, that the lawless conduct of this class is the sole cause which compelled Costa Rica to undertake the war in which she is now engaged, and imposed sacrifices which she protests she will reclaim from whoever may be responsible for the same.

Mr. MARCY replies, April 25, to what Mr. MOLINA calls "the lawless conduct of the United States," saying it reflects on the good faith of our country to regard its neutral relations not only with Costa Rica but with each Central American State. That charge could not be lightly made and was presented without adequate proof to sustain it. After arguing in favor of the right of expatriation, Mr. MARCY says respect for Costa Rica, and for Mr. MOLINA himself, requires that his language shall be so interpreted that it shall not imply the charge of connivance on the part of this Government at a violation of the neutrality laws.

May 9d, Mr. MARCY sends Mr. MOLINA papers, detailing the shocking barbarity and slaughter of noncombatants by Costa Ricans, and says that the President is willing to believe that Costa Rica will promptly condemn the perpetrators of the inhuman outrage, and inflict on them exemplary punishment, as Costa Rica had departed from the laws of war. and for such proceedings on the part of Costa Rica *as the nature of the case demands.*

May 6th, Mr. MOLINA tells Mr. MARCY he has informed his Government of these transactions, and that it will doubtless reply in a satisfactory manner. He continues, Costa Rica will not authorize acts to tarnish her good name as she professes to have as much horror as the United States for shedding the blood of innocent people, and that if it should be proved that such persons had suffered she would without the least doubt bring the guilty parties to trial in order that they might be punished as they deserved.

Señor MOLINA says this war is not between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, but between the united people of the two States—or rather of Central America—against a band of unauthorized adventurers, who are impoverishing and pressing the inhabitants of Nicaragua, and who are threatening to impose the same yoke upon the rest of Central America. Costa Rica cannot accord the rights of war to a band of men answerable to penal laws which certainly are not more severe in those States than in other States of the civilized world. Señor MOLINA hopes our Government will suspend its opinion until an investigation be made into the events at Virgin Bay, and that it will not be too severe with regard to Costa Rica, she is defending her most sacred rights against those who have outraged and attempted to enslave her.

Señor DON ANDRESEUR VELE writes to Mr. MARCY, May 14, saying that the unhappy state of the country in which he was born, and the desire of exerting his best efforts to relieve it, has led him to leave his native shores to represent the interests in the capital of this blessed Republic. He then proceeds to place the affairs of Nicaragua in such a light as to induce Mr. MARCY to view its circumstances in their true light,—concluding with expressing the hope that the Government of the United States will be a friend to Nicaraguan peace, prosperity and happiness.

Next follows a letter from President RIVAS dated April 21, addressed to the President of the United States as "Great and Good Friend," in which he announces his accession to the Presidency, and his intention to conform to the wishes of the United States, and to maintain the most friendly relations with the United States. He asks the good offices of this Government to settle the difficulties between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and says that he has sent Commissioners to Washington to settle the matter. He says that the United States, in the person of its Minister, General WALKER, has been the means of his elevation to the Presidency, and he relies on the friendship of the United States to support him in the position.

Mr. MARCY replied to these communications on the 25th inst., and informed Señor MOLINA that the President had received the communication of Señor VELE, a minister accredited to this Government by the Provisional Government of Nicaragua, and that he would be received as such. He also informed Señor MOLINA that the President had received the communication of RIVAS, and that he would be received as the Minister from Nicaragua, and that the President would be glad to see Commissioners from Costa Rica, with a view to the settlement of the difficulties between the two countries.

Mr. MARCY says that the President has received the communication of Señor MARCOLETA, and that he has been received as

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.

MORNING SESSION.

The American Baptist Missionary Union commenced the business of its sixty-second annual meeting in this city yesterday morning, in the Tabernacle, Rev. Dr. Wayland, of New York, presiding. The attendance was quite large, and the proceedings were of an interesting character.

Rev. Dr. Murdock, of Philadelphia, offered the opening prayer.

Rev. Dr. Wayland, Missionary, of the Union, then addressed the meeting. He said that he had been connected with the Union from its commencement, and had been present at all its anniversaries. He had never before seen so large a gathering. He was glad to see so many present, and hoped that the meeting would be one of great interest and profit. He was sorry to say that the receipts of the Union had been very small during the past year, and that the Missionaries were in great need of money. He hoped that the meeting would be the means of raising a sufficient amount to relieve the Missionaries from their present embarrassment.

Rev. Dr. Murdock, Vice-President of the Union, then addressed the meeting. He said that he was sorry to say that the receipts of the Union had been very small during the past year

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Who Inherits an Answer—Who is Mr. Augustus Wood?

There was a meeting of the Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, to investigate into the charges of corruption made against the Committee on Parks, with reference to the widening of Bowery-street. Present—Messrs. VAN TINE, Chairman of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen, in relation to the Bowery, and Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible] of the Committee of the Board of Assistants. The minutes of the meeting of the Committee on the opening of Bowery-street, held on Thursday last, were read, and approved. The correspondence between the Committee of the Common Council and the Corporation Counsel, which was read by Mr. HAVEMEYER, was then read:

[illegible]

The Chairman then asked if Mr. Tone or Mr. Stewart were present. There was no response.

[illegible]

Chairman ASHMAN was then called and sworn.

Q—Do you know Mr. McCurdy? A—I have never been introduced to him.

Q—What was the nature of your business with him? A—I [illegible]

Q—Did you ever see Mr. McCurdy at your house? A—I [illegible]

Q—Did you ever write to him? A—I could not say [illegible]

Q—Did you ever call upon him? A—I have never had the [illegible]

Q—Did you ever call upon him? A—I have never had the [illegible]

Q—Did you ever call upon him? A—I decline to answer.

Q—Did you ever write to him? A—I decline to answer.

Q—Is that your writing? [Letter shown to witness.] A—I [illegible]

Q—What was your business with him? A—I have nothing to say about it.

Q—Did you ever see Mr. McCurdy at your house? A—I

Miscellaneous.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage's Address.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage, of the Tabernacle, has consented to deliver an address before the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, on Thursday evening next, the subject to be announced hereafter. The Rev. Doctor's reputation as a pulpit orator, brought to special requisition on this occasion, will no doubt secure a crowded house.

Destruction of Insurance.

The Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, has issued a circular announcing the destruction of its entire assets, amounting to $4,000,000 in gold, by the burning of the steamer Arctic. The company has also lost by the same disaster $1,000,000 in premiums, and will be compelled to close its business. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, of New York, has also suffered heavily by the Arctic disaster, and will be compelled to wind up its affairs. The Home Insurance Company, of New York, will also be a heavy loser by the destruction of the Arctic. The Traders' Insurance Company, of Chicago, will lose $100,000 by the Arctic disaster. The Franklin Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, will lose $100,000 by the Arctic disaster. The Hartford Insurance Company will lose $100,000 by the Arctic disaster. The Charter Oak Insurance Company, of Hartford, will lose $100,000 by the Arctic disaster. The Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company, of Hartford, will lose $100,000 by the Arctic disaster. The Phoenix Insurance Company, of Hartford, will lose $100,000 by the Arctic disaster. The Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, will lose $100,000 by the Arctic disaster. The Howard Insurance Company, of New York, will lose $100,000 by the Arctic disaster. The Hartford Insurance Company will lose $100,000 by the Arctic disaster. The Hartford Insurance Company will lose $100,000 by the Arctic disaster. The Hartford Insurance Company

MILLINERY.

DRY GOODS.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PERSONAL.

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, May 16, 1856.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Miscellaneous.

Wants.

A GIRL to do housework. Apply at 1,000 Lexington-av.

A GIRL to do housework. No 18 Sixth-avenue, above 11 A. M.

A GIRL to do housework. Apply at 1,000 Lexington-av.

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